



Application Number: 09/756005
Art Unit: 3624
Inventor: Dan Kabin

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Inventor: Dan Kabin

Examiner: Ella Colbert

This is in response to the Office Action of 11/1/2005.

Inventor Signature: *[Handwritten signature]*

Inventor's name: Dan Kabin



30/3/2005

Application 09/756005
Examiner – Ella Colbert
Art Unit 3624

Application Number: 09/756005
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Subject: Application/Control Number 09/756005 Art Unit 3624


Following your response from 11/1/2005, I would like to reply to your rejections.

The term "present invention" mentioned in this document refers to
Application/Control Number 09/756005 Art Unit 3624 (Kabin's invention).

The following are attached here in addition to this document:

- This document contains my response.
- A corrected patent application.
- Drawings

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Response to Claim rejections – (points number)

Claims 1 – 29 have been corrected and attached here.

The claims have been corrected in such a way as “particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention”. The claims also have been corrected in such a way as the claims present now a technological basis.

Claims 1-12 should not be rejected under (US 5,350,906) Brody et al. because of the following:

As Per Claim 1 (and also per claims 2-12):

1. Brody's invention refers to temporary PIN used at "an ATM machine to withdraw an amount equal or less than the temporary credit limit" (Abstract). The present invention does not refer to an ATM machine at all. Col 2 lines 43-58 refers to a method used to transfer money using an ATM machine. The present invention relates also (but not only) to the transfer of funds and do not use an ATM machine at all. Col 3 lines 5-10 and lines 59-64 also refers to the use of an ATM system as opposed to the present invention.
2. Brody's invention refers to physical ATM cards while the present invention refers to a virtual card. The virtual card does not have to exist physically.
3. Brody's invention is based on "using the existing ATM network" (Brody's claim number 1: col 16, lines 1-5), while the present invention is not based on the ATM network and does not necessarily even based on any existing bank system.
4. In Brody's invention "The sender then inserts the first of four cards into the ATM machine which recognizes the one-time nature of the card and switches to a special control program" (col 2, lines 63-66 - Summery of the invention). This demonstrates again, the dependency of Brody's invention on the ATM system and the physical card.
5. In order for the recipient to access to the money "both halves" (Brody: col 3, line 9) of the PIN number should be entered as described in the summery of Brody's invention: "This half PIN number is given to the sender who is then asked to add the second half of the PIN number. It will be this full PIN number, both halves, that will allow the recipient access to the money in the sub-account." (col 3, line 5-10 in the summery of Brody's invention). The method described in Brody's invention is much more complicated and different than the method described in the present invention. In the present invention the sender only has to buy a virtual money card and inform the recipient of its details. Further more, an ATM System is not involved in the present invention.

As per claims 2, Brody col 9 lines 3-68 and col 10 lines 1-7 describes a method which utilizes the existing ATM network. The description includes the screens and scenario that the user sees when using Brody's invention with the ATM network. The present invention does not make use of ATM system.

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As per claim 3

Brody col 10 lines 1-7 and lines 58-68 describes a method which utilizes the existing ATM network. The description includes the screens and scenario that the user sees when using Brody's invention with the ATM network. The present invention does not make use of ATM system. An example of magnetic strip is also mentioned in col 10 line 67 which demonstrates the need for physical card in Brody's invention while the preferred embodiment in the present invention is for a virtual card that does not have to exist physically.

As per claims 1 -12 in general - Please note that all quotations mentioned in the rejection relate an ATM system and physical cards. The present invention relates also (but not only) to the transfer of funds and do not have use an ATM machine at all. Also, the preferred embodiment of the present invention is for a virtual card that does not have to exist physically. Therefore the claims in the present invention should not be rejected.

Claims 13-15 should not be rejected under (US 5,350,906) Brody et al.in view of (US 6,339,766) Gephart because of the following:

Claim number 13 refers to claims number 1 or 2. While an issuing date, an expiry date and the card holder's personal details might seem obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to combine with Brody's invention, I believe that after explaining the difference between Brody's invention and the present invention (above), this claim within the context of the present invention should not be rejected.

As per claim 14, the reference to Gephart is not accurate. Gephart's invention is based on the association between a main account and a limited use account. Gephart's invention leans on the association between the two accounts (Gephart: Abstract and col 2, lines 33-42). In the present invention there is no need for a connection or association at all between the users account and the virtual money card. In fact, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention a user doesn't even have to have any permanent account. A user can purchase a virtual card and pay for it in cash, or by credit card or by a check or in any other payment method that the issuing company will accept. The virtual money card can be bought like any other product or service. See also my previous response to an earlier Office Action regarding Gephart's invention.

Because of the basic differences between the present invention and the inventions mentioned here as explained above, there is no reason to reject claims 13-15 under (US 5,350,906) Brody et al.in view of (US 6,339,766) Gephart.

See also Appendix A (some more differences between Gephart (US Pat. No:6,339,766) and the present invention)

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Claims 16-20 should not be rejected under (US 6,295,522) Boesch because of the following:

1. Boesch teaches " A system and method for the use of stored value cards when either a consumer or a merchant does not possess a stored value card" (Abstract). "The stored-value card comprises a credit card-like device with a microchip embedded in the card" (Boesch: col 1, lines 47-49 - Background of the invention). The present invention does not relate to stored value cards as described in Boesch's invention. Further more, the present invention in its preferred embodiment does not refer to a physical card. The virtual money card does not have to actually exist physically. Further more, the virtual card does not have a microchip embedded in it (in its preferred embodiment).
2. Boesch's invention tries to solve a specific problem: "More specifically this invention relates to a system and a method for transferring electronic money between a customer and a merchant when one or the other does not possess a stored-value card or the underlying infrastructure." (col 1, lines 5-10 - Field of the invention). The present invention does not relate to any specific system and is not related to a specific situation in which one or the other does not possess a stored-value card. The present invention offers a solution of payment and transferring money regardless of the systems used today by the merchants or customers and regardless of the customer's current credit cards/stored value cards. The present invention offers a new type of card: virtual money card.

Claims 21-29 should not be rejected under (US 6,295,522) Boesch in view of (US 5,350,906) Brody et al because of the following:

There are basic differences between the present invention and the inventions mentioned here, as explained regarding claims 1-12, 13-15 and 16-20. Therefore, there is no reason to reject claims 21-29 under (US 6,295,522) Boesch in view of (US 5,350,906) Brody.

After reviewing the Patent Applications mentioned in your rejections, I believe there are basic differences between the present invention and the inventions mentioned as explained above. Therefore, I believe the claims in the present invention should not be rejected.

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Other patents mentioned in the office action are also different from the present invention:

Pool et al (US 6,460,020) refers mainly to an **international transaction system** for operation over the internet/intranet and provides a pre-transactional calculation of all charges involved in any international transaction. Pool's invention is also related to catalogue sheets translated to a language of the customer's choice and is used for deferent purposes than the present invention.

Ganesan (US 6,678,664) refers to cashless transactions that are performed by transmitting information identifying a purchaser of a product without identifying a payment account for the purchaser. The transmitted identifying information is received at a central processing point and processed to determine if the purchaser is a registered purchaser. In the present invention the identity of the purchaser is not relevant. Further more, Ganesan's invention is trying to solve a different problem than the present invention.

Bombard et al (US 6,023,508) refers to a system for **transferring value carrying data** packets representative of cash between transferor and transferee **terminals** without the intervention of a centralized database provides for data packets convertible between an inspected state and an uninspected state. Bombard's invention is not in the field of the present invention.

Chasek (US 5,420,405) invention describes a combination of methods and apparatus that creates electronic money for personal transactions which integrates the functions of cash, checks and credit cards with constant surveillance against fraud. This money's support system is comprised of personal terminals, vendor terminals, an electronic banking sub-system, and homebase terminals. This invention involves **terminals** (as apposed to the present invention) and is used for different purposes than the present invention.

Dent's (US 6,311,171) invention involves techniques for providing secure electronic communications, for example communications relating to asset trading, are described. Symmetrical usage of encryption keys by first and second parties engaged in these communications provide enhanced security. The establishment of trusted registries, e.g., databases, which include electronic asset representations, allow for trades to be enacted without significant human intervention. The present invention does not use secure electronic communications techniques since the security of the present invention is in the fact that the virtual money card is limited with money and the extra security is achieved by giving the card holder an identifying code.

Freeman et al (US 6,450,407) involves a method and system for providing advertisement information, including advertising as well as sales promotions, on chip cards that additionally involves an electronic money rebate to the consumer, and for the distribution, accounting, and recovery of the associated electronic money rebates. This invention uses chip cards and is completely different than the present invention in its purposes, implementation and field of the invention.

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Appendix A

some more differences between Gephart (US Pat. No:6,339,766) and the present invention:

Gephart's invention relates to "electronic transaction system in which an account number is activated for a limited period of time or for a limited number of transactions" (col 2, line 33).

"An account issuer establishes an account for the account holder and associates a regular account number and a limited-use account number with the account" (ABSTRACT – first page).

Gephart's invention is based on the association between a main account and a limited use account. Gephart's invention leans on the association between the two accounts. In the present invention there is no need for a connection or association at all between the users account and the virtual money card. In fact, in the preferred embodiment of the present invention a user doesn't even have to have any permanent account. A user can purchase a virtual card and pay for it in cash, or by credit card or by a check or in any other payment method that the issuing company will accept. The virtual money card can be bought like any other product or service.

"The account holder then uses the limited-use account number for the specified period of time or the specified number of transactions, after which the limited-use account number is deactivated until such time that the account holder again requests activation thereof Deactivation of the limited-use account number substantially prevents unauthorized persons from gaining unlimited access to the account." (ABSTRACT – first page).

Gephart enables the same limited account number be activated and deactivated according to the account holder decision. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention the virtual money card is always active until the money in the card is finished. Further more, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention a virtual money card turns worthless after the money in the card is finished and it is not used or activated again. There is also no need for connection or association between the virtual card and the users account, and as I mentioned before the virtual card holder doesn't even have to be the owner of a permanent account at all. Even a child at the age of 10 can have a virtual money card if his parent bought one for him, the same way that a parent can give his child a 100 dollar bill in cash, only that a virtual card can be used on the internet, on the telephone and even at the store. In one embodiment of the present invention a child (or an adult) can also buy a physical money card in stores and pay for it in cash, and the issuing company has no details of his bank account number.

While a permanent account requires details of the account holder to be saved in a computerized system (details like name, address, id number and so on), in a preferred embodiment of the present invention a virtual card only has to have a card number, an

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identifying code and a changing code (which the user gets when the virtual card is issued), while other detail are optional.

In addition, the present invention enables the virtual money card to change hands with the help of the changing code explained in the invention, something that cannot be done with the permanent or with the limited account mentioned in Gephart's invention.

This makes the virtual money card be used like virtual cash money combined with a credit card.

As can be seen here, there are many significant differences between Gephart's invention and the present invention, which makes them two different inventions. Combining Brody's in view of Gephart will also **not** result the present invention.